

AN  
 ESSAY  
 ON THE  
 DEMONSTRATION  
 OF THE  
 HUMAN STRUCTURE,  
 Half as large as NATURE,  
 In FOUR TABLES.

From the Pictures painted after DISSECTIONS,  
 for that Purpose.

Disposed in such a Manner, as to represent gradually all the Capital Parts of the Human Body in their natural Situation, as they appear in DISSECTION when the Sanguiferous Vessels are injected.

CALCULATED

To convey a clearer artificial Idea of the ANIMAL OECONOMY than has hitherto appeared in any other Anatomical Figures.

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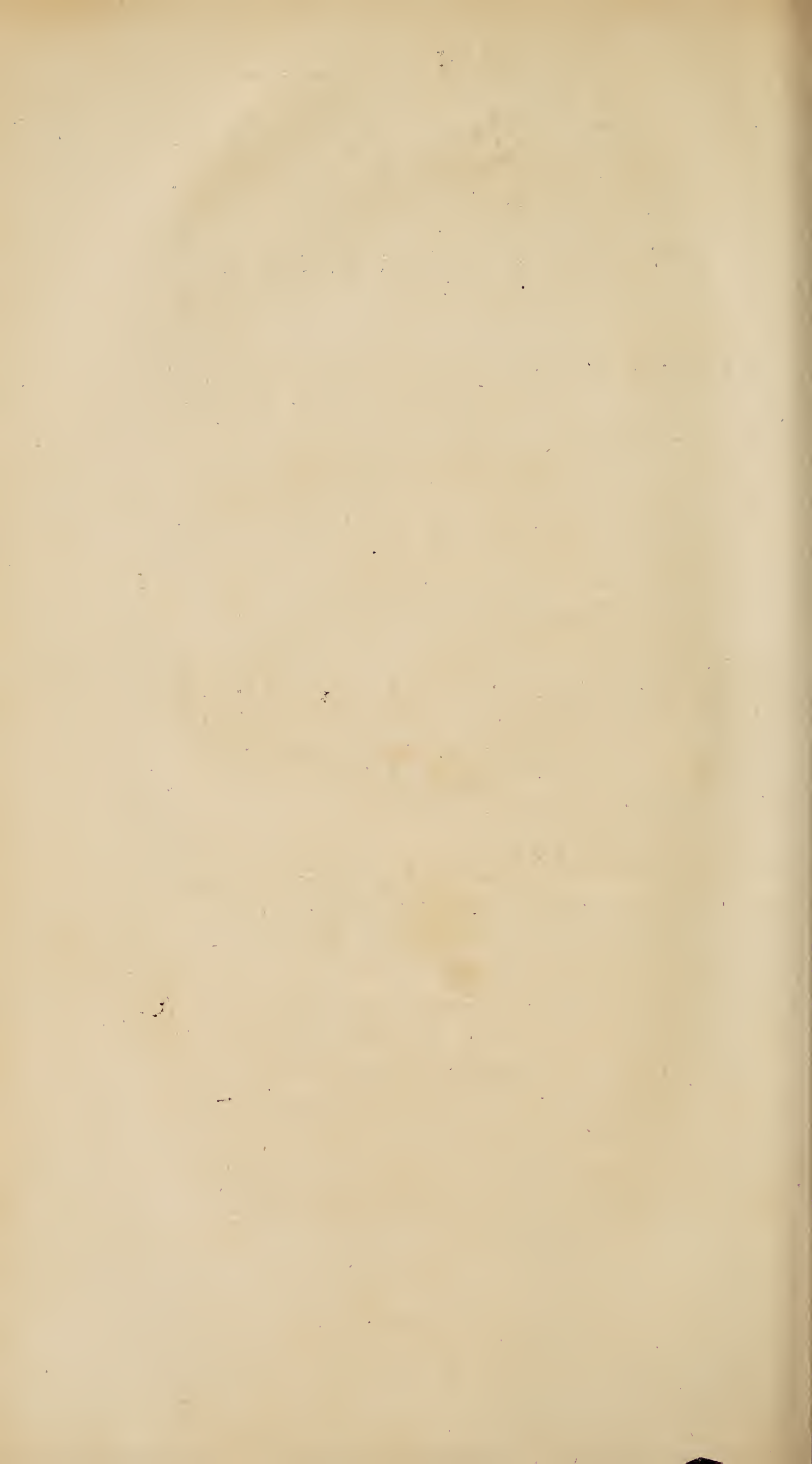
By CHARLES NICHOLAS JENTY, A. M.  
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MDCCLVII.





TO THE  
 WORSHIPFUL COMPANY  
 OF  
 SURGEONS of *LONDON*.

GENTLEMEN,

**Y**OU being placed at the Head of ANATOMY in this Kingdom, and, consequently, the most proper Persons to dedicate a Work of this Kind to; I have taken the Liberty of prefixing your Names to the following TABLES, which are humbly intended for the Advancement of anatomical Studies.

How far they may answer this End, must be submitted to the Decision of others who are better Judges: It is sufficient for me, as well as some Apology for the Liberty here taken, that they have already met with the Approbation of several learned Members of your Illustrious Body, whose Names would do Honour to the most accurate Performance.

Be pleased therefore, Gentlemen, to accept of them ; not as the mercenary Gift of one who has any private Ends hereby to serve ; but as a Tribute due to your Merit, and as a small Token of that great Esteem with which I shall always be proud to subscribe myself,

GENTLEMEN,

Your Most Respectful,

and Most Devoted,

Humble Servant,

Fetter Lane,  
July 23,  
1757.

Charles Nicholas Jenty.





T O T H E  
P U B L I C K.

**R**Eflecting with myself, how useful it would be to Beginners, to have a Representation of the Parts of the human Body, as they lie in their natural Situation, disposed in such a Manner as to give a true Theory of the human Structure before they begin to dissect; or even to those Gentlemen, who, after completing their anatomical Studies, are obliged either to retire into the Country, or go Abroad: I thought, if they had an Opportunity, occasionally, of inspecting Nature artificially in some anatomical Tables, disposed in a more natural Manner than those of EUSTACHIUS, BIDLOE, COWPER, ALBINUS, or HALLER (whose Multitude of Figures, taken all together, hardly give a natural and complete Demonstration of the human Body: To omit the Confusion and useless Repetitions which those Works abound in, and the Cost and Inconveniency of transporting them from Place to Place): Such an Undertaking might not be without its Emolument to the Publick.

It is universally acknowledged, that a true mechanical Representation of the human Machine, as well as a Description of it, is as useful as a Lexicon, or geographical Map, to the learned World. For tho' a Man may have travelled over various Countries, and made the most minute Observations on those Parts; yet Absence and Length of Time often rob the Memory of some Part of the Situation of a Country, or, at best, leave us doubtful about it.

These Circumstances, and the Differences I found in the best anatomical Prints, when compared with Nature, in Dissection, has made me attempt to give a more natural compendious View of the human Structure than any which has hitherto been produced. For that Purpose, I have paid Regard to no Prints whatsoever, but dispose Nature in such a Manner, as to give a full View first of all the capital Parts without making a Repetition of the same.

As it is known that almost all Muscles, Arteries, Veins, Nerves, Bones, &c. go by Pairs; I therefore begin first with the Half of a Subject; and as I meet with the Parts under the Integuments on the other Half, I represent those immediately subsequent to them, and so on gradually to the Bones.

I thought if this Work were represented in Colours as nearly as possible imitative of Nature, it would make a stronger Impression on the Memory; but the Difficulty was, how to meet with a proper Artist in anatomical Painting; such, it is well known, being very scarce, especially in England: And, accordingly, having tried various Artists, I found none imitated Nature better than Mr. VAN RIEMSDYK; who, as he has been for some Time employed by the Doctors SMELLIE and HUNTER in Pieces of Midwifery, &c. and is well known to be



be the ablest Person we have in London, in anatomical Performances ; so, I will venture to say, he has executed them as well as any Man can, who is not himself an Anatomist and Painter ; and that his Performances are looked upon the best that have ever been done, of this Kind, in Crayons ; as is universally acknowledged by all who have seen them.

The next Difficulty was, to consider whether Mezzo-tinto, or Engraving, would answer the End of Colouring best. Doubtless, Engraving is better, on account of the Sharpness of the Lines, which are commonly too strongly represented for Nature than Mezzo-tinto ; but it has not that Softness there is in Painting : And therefore I determined in Favour of the Mezzo-tinto ; but, at the same Time, unfortunately met with a Man who persuaded me, that he could do the Work in Colours, as follows, by scraping four different Plates for one single Print, in such a Manner, one for a black, one for a blue, one for a yellow, and one for a red ; as, by a due Combination of these Colours, and the same Sheet of Paper going over one another, it would represent any Picture whatever, as is well known by the Laws of Optics, to be the Case.

Indeed this Method, when well executed, does not appear so stiff as the Mezzo-tinto, when washed with Water Colours ; but the Person who undertook this, not being Master of this Art, and deficient in Drawing ; after putting me to some Hundred Pounds Expence, executed one of the Tables in a very bad Manner. Though I have been persuaded to publish a few of them for the Satisfaction of some Subscribers who wanted to have them done in Colours ; yet finding a considerable Confusion arising in various Parts of the Work, for instance, an Artery, Vein, or sometimes

a Tendon, &c. is confounded, by these Colours, one with another ; I determine, therefore, to have them printed in black and white, and coloured afterwards, either from the original Paintings, or Nature ; by which means, any Gentleman may have the Figures in a greater Perfection, according to the Price they give for colouring them.

In my Proposals of the Year 1755, I promised to give the Publick six of these Tables, two of which I have now omitted ; viz. the naked Man viewed anteriorly and posteriorly, with the Skeleton of a Woman, and a Child of nine Months old and the pregnant Uterus ; being informed, by several Gentlemen, that the naked Figure would be of very little Service to them ; and have therefore contrived, instead of representing a pregnant Uterus, and the Cavity with the Placenta adhering to it, at the Side of my Table, to substitute some of the osteological Figures ; by which means we have, in this Work, a general View of the fresh Bones. I shall publish, however, in a short Time, a pregnant Uterus, as large as the Life, with various Demonstrations of the same, in six Tables, half as large as these.

This pregnant Uterus is taken from a young Woman who died suddenly (not in Labour), and was above a Week beyond her Reckoning.

I thought it would be needless to croud the Figures with a Number of Cyphers or Letters, as ALBINUS has done in his ; which being intended for the Benefit of Beginners, perplex one more to find out the References, than to learn the Parts ; as Anatomy is not to be learned from Prints alone : For which Reason, I have only pointed out such capital Parts as are most conspicuous.

If some of the Parts of this Work are not so well represented as the Reader could wish, which, in some Particulars, I am very conscious they are not ; I must beg Leave to observe, that it is not  
my



my Fault, nor owing to any Want of Endeavours in me to get the Artift to represent them better; being no Artift myself, and having done nothing in the Work, except preparing Nature for the Painter, with as much Care as my Abilities would permit, and disposing the Parts as the Reader fees them: And I assure them, that I had no other View in producing this Work, than the promoting of anatomical Knowledge, without which no Surgeon can perform any Operation with Skilfulness, and for want of which, Numbers of Lives are lost, especially in Time of War; when many young Gentlemen take upon them, or are obliged, especially Abroad, to exercise the Office of Surgeons. If, therefore, this Essay can any ways contribute to the Benefit of Mankind, my whole Aim will be answered; having no other View but to be as useful to the Publick as my slender Capacity would admit.

*N. B.* It is proper to observe, That these Figures represent a Man of Six Feet high in full Proportion, that the Parts may appear stronger than they do in the Subjects commonly dissected, which are generally emaciated.

Likewise, That these Figures are to be viewed at a small Distance, as being done after the antique Manner, in order to have a proper Effect when hung up.

As for the Tables, they may either be folded in two Parts, or rolled up, like Maps, for the greater Conveniency of transporting Abroad.

I thought it more convenient to have the Explanations in Octavo, than as large as the Tables; therefore they may be bound separately, for the reader finding the References.

The Reader will find a Duplicature of some of the Numbers, owing to a Mistake of the Engraver, which are distinguished thus\*.



A N  
E X P L A N A T I O N  
O F T H E  
F I R S T T A B L E.

F I G. I.

The Left Side represents the Parts as they lie immediately under the Membrana Adiposa; the other Side demonstrates the Parts farther dissected, with some removed.

1. **T**H E Temporal Muscle.
2. The Frontal Vein.
3. The Temporal Artery.
4. That Part of the Nose whereon some of the Fibres of the Frontal Muscle are sometimes continued.
5. The moveable Cartilage of the Nose.
6. The Myrtiformis Muscle.
7. The Artery which spreads on the Frontal Muscle, and Anastomoses with the Temporal.
8. The Tendon of the Orbicular Muscle.
9. That Portion of the orbicular Muscle of the Eye which is called, by some Anatomists, Ciliaris; but which is, in Fact, only a Continuation of the orbicular Muscles.



10. The inferior Portion of the Orbicular Muscle of the Eye.

11. The Elevator Proper of the Superior Lip.

12. The Zygomatic Minor.

13. The Zygomatic Major.

14. The Parotid Gland.

15. The Inferior Portion of the Cartilage of the Ear.

16. The inferior Portion of the Helix.

17. The Meatus Auditorius.

18. The Anti-helix.

19. The Superior Portion of the Helix.

20. Some muscular Fibres of the Temporal Muscle, commonly called the Elevator of the Ear.

\* The Tragus.

21. The Expansion of the Fibres of the Platysma-myoides Muscle.

22. The Salival Duct.

23. The common Elevator of the Lips.

24. The Dilatator of the Nose.

25. The Nasal of the Superior Lip.

26. The Superior Sphincter of the Mouth.

27. The Superior Lip.

28. A Portion of the Buccinator.

29. The Apex of the Tongue.

30. The Inferior Semi-orbicular Muscle.

31. The Inferior Lip.

32. The Elevator Menti.

33. The Depressor Common of the Lips.

34. The Sterno-mastoide Muscle, one Portion, which

34. terminates upon the Sternum, the other upon the

35. Clavicula (37.) and

35. The Platysma-myoides Muscle.

36. The External Jugular.

38. The Subclavian Muscle.
39. The Subclavian Vein.
40. The Subclavian Artery.
41. The External Mammillary Artery.
42. The Intercostal Muscles.
43. The Pectoral Minor.
44. The tendinous Parts of the external Intercostal Muscles.
45. The tendinous Portion of the Pectoral Muscles, which intersect each other.
46. The Expansion of the Platysma-myoides Muscle on the Pectoral Major.
47. The External Mammillary Vein.
48. That Portion of the Pectoral which is folded before its Insertion under the Deltoïdes.
49. That Portion of the Pectoral where the Breasts are situated, or thereabouts.
50. A Portion of the Dentations of the Serratus Anticus.
51. A Ramification of the Internal Mammillary.
52. The superior Expansion of the Fascian Membrane of the external Oblique Muscle.
53. A Portion of the Latissimus Dorsi.
54. The Serratus Anticus.
55. The Obliquus Externus, or Descendens.
56. Its tendinous Portion.
57. The transverse Tendons of the Musculus Rectus.
58. The Obliquus Internus, or Ascendens.
59. Its tendinous Parts, which form a kind of Linea Alba.
- 59\*. The Linea Alba.
60. The tendinous Expansion of the Obliquus Externus.
61. The inferior Portion of the Rectus Muscle.
62. The Sartorius cut off.
63. A



63. A Portion of the Iliacus Internus.
64. The Crural Nerve.
65. The Pectinæus Muscle.
66. The Spermatic Vessels. [This Number should have been placed a little nearer to the Testicles.]
67. The Tunica Albuginea.
68. The Head or Gland of the Penis.
69. The Prepuce drawn back on the Penis.
70. The Penal Vein.
71. The Cremaster Muscle on the Tunica Vaginalis.
72. The Crural Vein, which gives several Ramifications on the Thigh.
73. The Epigastric Artery and Vein.
74. The Crural Artery.
75. The Inguinal Gland.
76. The Sartorius Muscle.
77. The muscular Portion of the Fascia Lata.
78. A Portion of the Glutæus.
79. The Rectus Femoris.
80. A Portion of the Triceps.
81. The Vastus Externus.
82. A Ramification of the Vein from the Crural.
83. The Vastus Internus.
84. An aponeurotic Membrane from the tendinous Expansion of the adjacent Muscles.
85. The superior Part of the Tibialis Anticus Muscle.
86. The Saphænal Vein.
87. A Portion of the Gastrocnemius.
88. The Tibialis Anticus.
89. A Portion of the Solæus.
90. The Extensor Pollicis Longus.
91. The Extensor Digitorum Pedis Longus.
92. The Extensor Minimi Digiti Pedis Proprius.
93. The

93. The superior Part of the transverse Ligament.

94. The inferior Part of the Vena Saphæna.

95. The inferior transversal Ligament commonly named angular.

96. The Insertion of the Tibialis Anticus.

97. A Portion of the Thenar, or Adductor of the Toe.

98. A Continuation of the Saphænal Vein.

99. A Portion of the Extensor Brevis.

100. The Division of the Tendons of the Extensor of the Toes.

101. The inferior Portion of the Tendons of the Extensor of the Great Toe.

102.

103. } Are the Tendons of the Extensor Lon-  
104. } gus of the Toes.

105.

106. The Capsular Ligament.

107.

108. } Are intended to represent the lateral ten-  
109. } dinous Part of the Inter-osseous Muscles.

110. A full View of the Tendon of the Extensor Pollicis Longus.

111. That of the Toes.

112. The Tendon of the Extensor Pollicis.

113. A Portion of the Tibialis Posticus.

114. Part of the Solæus.

115. A Portion of the Biceps.

116. A strong uncommon muscular Elongation of the Biceps.

117. The Coraco-Brachialis.

Note, The Coraco-Brachialis and Biceps is, in Fact, but one Muscle, which may be termed Triceps Anticus.

118. The other Portion of the Biceps.

119. The Portion of the Pectoral Muscle which is covered by the Deltoïdes.

120. The



- 120. The muscular Portion of the Biceps.
- 121. A Portion of the Extensor Cubiti.
- 122. The Brachial Nerve.
- 123. A Portion of the Brachial Nerve.
- 124. A Portion of the Brachiaëus Internus.
- 125. The tendinous Portion of the Biceps from which the Expansion Membrane is cut off.
- 126. The Median Artery, with its Ramifications.
- 127. The Supinator Longus.
- 128. The Pronator Longus.
- 129. The Palmaris Longus.
- 130. The Ulnaris Internus.
- 131. The Palmaris Longus cut off.
- 132. The Radialis Internus.
- 133. The Sublimis.
- 134. The inferior Portion of the Ulnaris Internus.
- 135. The inferior Portion of the Brachial Nerve.
- 136. A Portion of the Flexor Pollicis.
- 137. A Probe passed under the Tendon of the Radialis Internus and the inferior Portion of the Brachial Nerve.
- 138. The tendinous Ligament.
- 139. A Portion of the Thenar cut off.
- 140. A Portion of the Meso-thenar.
- 141. The Tendon of the Flexor Pollicis Longus.
- 142. A Portion of the Anti-thenar.
- 143. } The Tendons of the Flexors of the
- 143. } Fingers.
- 143. }
- 144. The Hypo-thenar.
- 145. }
- 145. }
- 145. } The Ramifications of the Nerves.
- 145. }
- 145. }

146. The

- 146. The Deltoïde Muscle.
- 147. The Cephalic Vein.
- 148. The Brachial Vein.
- 149. The superior Division of the Brachial Artery.
- 150. The superior Portion of the Median Vein.
- 151. The Biceps.
- 152. The Fascia Spanfion of the Biceps.
- 153. An uncommon Division of the Brachial Artery, which accompanies the external Vein.
- 154. The Division of the Median Vein.
- 155. The Basilic Vein.
- 156. The Palmaris Longus.
- 157. A Portion of the internal Radial Artery, which Index, Phyficians fay, gives that Motion of the Blood commonly called the Pulse.
- 158. The Palmaris Brevis, or Lateralis.
- 159. The aponeurotic Expansion of the Palmaris Longus.

## F I G. II.

- 1. Some muscular Fibres.
- 2. Other muscular Fibres, which may be termed Contractors of the Nofe.
- 3. Was intended to represent the Incifive Muscle.
- 4. The Corrugator Muscle.
- 5. The Globe of the Eye drawn up, and pushed into the Orbit.
- 6. Was intended for the inferior Rectus Muscle; and
- 7. For the inferior Oblique Muscle, but they are not well represented.
- 8. The Temporal Muscle.
- 9. The Os Malæ.
- 10. The Elevator Proprius of the Lip.
- 11. Some



11. Some of the Muscles of the Globe of the Eye spread in the Orbit.
12. A Portion of the Superior Maxilla.
13. A Portion of the inferior Orbicular Muscle of the Lip.
14. The Elevator of the Chin.
15. The Buccinator Muscle.
16. The Insertion of the Temporal Muscle into the Inferior Maxilla.
17. The Digastric Muscle.
18. The Mylo-hyoïdæus Muscle.
19. The Stylo-hyoïdæus Muscle.
20. A Portion of the Digastric Muscle cut off.
21. The Sub-maxillary Gland.
22. The Sterno-mastoïdæus.
23. That Portion of the Sterno-mastoïdæus which is inserted in the Clavicula.
24. The Coraco hyoïdæus.
25. The Sterno-hyoïdæus.
26. The Thyro-hyoïdæus.
27. The Sterno-thyroïdæus.
28. A Fasciculus of the Cervical Nerves.
29. The external Jugular Vein.
30. Some Muscles and Nerves in Obscurity.
31. The Clavicula.
32. The Articulation of the Clavicula, with the acromium Process of the Scapula.
33. The internal Jugular Vein.
34. The Glenoïd Cavity of the Scapula.
35. The Coracoïd Process.
36. The Subclavian Muscle.
37. The superior Portion of the Sternum.
38. The Ensiform Cartilage.
39. The Sub scapularis Muscle.
40. The Insertion of the Serratus Anticus.
41. The cartilaginous Portions of the Ribs.
42. The Rectus Muscle turned back to shew the Ramifications of the internal maxillary Vessels. *mem*
43. The

- 43. The Liver, as it appears under the Transversalis Muscle.
- 44. The Transversal Muscle.
- 45. The internal Oblique Muscle, with its Ramification.
- 46. The Union of the Tendons of the abdominal Muscles which form what is called the Linea Alba.
- 47. The Peritonæum.
- 48. The internal Surface of the Transversalis.
- 49. The internal Surface of the Obliquus Externus, with the Epigastric Artery.
- 50. Umbilical Vessels seen through the Peritonæum.
- 51. The Spermatic Vessels cut off.
- 52. The internal Surface of the Pyramidalis Muscle.
- 53. That of the Rectus.
- 54. The Crico-thyroïdæus.
- \* The internal Intercoastal Muscles.

### F I G. III.

- 1. The Incisorius Muscle.
- 2. The inferior Part of the Tongue.
- 3. The Sublingual Gland.
- 4. The Maxilla sawed.
- 5. The Genio-Hyoïdæus.
- 6. The Genio-Glossus.
- 7. The Mylo-Hyoïdæus.
- 8. Part of the Inferior Maxilla.
- 9. The Carotid Artery.
- 10. The Dens Sapiientiæ.
- 11. The Dentes Molares.
- 12. The Dentes Incisores.
- 13. The Dentes Canini.
- 14. The Superior Maxilla.
- 15. The Os Malæ.



16. } The external Pterygoïd Muscle.
17. }
18. The internal Pterygoïd Muscle.
19. The inferior Maxilla sawed near its Articulation with the Os Temporis.
20. The Sublingual Nerve.
21. The Stylo-Glossus.
22. The Basio-Glossus.
23. A Nerve which gives several Ramifications to the Muscles and adjacent Parts here.
24. The Stylo-Pharyngæus.
25. The External Jugular. Several Ramifications of this Vein, and the Carotid Artery, are cut off.
26. The osseous Passage of the Ear.
27. A Portion of the Thyro-Pharyngæus.
28. The Thyroïd Cartilage.
29. The Thyroïd Gland.
30. The Crico-Thyroides.
31. The Trachea Arteria.
32. The Subclavian Vein.
33. The Conjunction of the two Jugulars with the superior Vena Cava.
34. The Aorta. [Here the Pericardium is cut open, for the Inspection of the Heart.]
35. The Pulmonary Artery.
36. The superior Lobes of the Lungs.
37. The inferior Lobes of the Lungs.
38. The Pericardium.
39. The anterior Surface of the Diaphragm cut off, in order to give a full View of the Liver and Stomach.
40. The Heart.
41. The Right Lobe of the Liver.
42. The Left Lobe of the Liver.
43. The expansive Ligament of the Liver.
44. The Stomach, with Ramifications of the Vessels.

- 45. The Fundus of the Stomach.
- 46. The Curvature of the Stomach near the Pylorus.

*N. B.* Here the Stomach is a little pulled down, and inflated with the Intestines.

- 47. The Gastro-Epiploic Vessels.
- 48. The Meso-colon.
- 49. The Colon.
- 50. The Umbilical Vein in a Foetus.
- 51. The Navel.

52. } The Umbilical Arteries.

53. The Urachus.

54. The Bladder.

55. The Intestinum Jejunum.

56. The Ilium.

57. The internal Surface of the Peritonæum.

*N. B.* Here the Intestines are covered with the Omentum or Epiploon, which, in some Subjects, is very considerable, in regard to the Length and Thickness.

## F I G. IV.

Represents the internal Surface of the Sternum, with the cartilaginous Portions of the Ribs.

1. } The Infertion of the Sterno-Thyroïdæus.

2. A Portion of the Scalenius.

3. The internal Mammillary Vessels.

4. } The triangular seu Sterno-Costoïdes.

5. The internal Surface of the Rectus Muscle.

6. } The internal Surface of the Sternum.

7. A



- 7. A Portion of the Diaphragm.
- 8. } The internal Intercoſtal Muſcles, with the
- 8. } Sanguiferous Veſſels.

## F I G. V.

Represents the Head ſawed perpendicularly.

- 1. The Frontal Sinus.
- 2. A Portion of the Os Ethmoïdes.
- 3. The Offa Tubunofa, covered with its Membrane.
- 4. The Sinus of the Entrance of the Noſe.
- 5. The Superior Maxilla ſawed.
- 6. The Uvula.
- 7. The Roof of the Mouth.
- 8. The Sphænoïdal Bone ſawed.
- 9. The Sinus.
- 10. The Sphænoïdal Sinus.
- 11. The Circumvolution of the Cerebrum.
- 12. The ſuperior Ventricles or Sinuſes.
- 13. The inferior Ventricles or Sinuſes.
- 14. The Beginning of the Medulla Oblongata.
- 15. The Medulla Oblongata.
- 16. The Cerebellum.
- 17. The Medulla Spinalis.
- 18. The ſpongy Subſtance of the cervical Vertebræ cut off.
- 19. The Cranium.
- 20. The longitudinal Sinus.



## Explanation of the SECOND TABLE.

THIS TABLE gives us a farther View of the former. In the capital Figure we have removed the Claviculæ, and cut the Ribs anteriorly, with a Portion of the Diaphragm; the Heart also is taken away, with an Intent to demonstrate how the Oesophagus runs and traverses the Aorta, and likewise to give a View of the Oesophagus and Bronchial Arteries. The Inferior Maxilla is removed, in order to represent various Parts. The Neck of this Figure is rather too strait, not having Perspective enough according to its Attitude: Therefore it seems to appear too long. In the Abdomen we have a View of the capital Trunks of the Arteries, Veins, &c.

*N. B.* Some, perhaps, will think it would have been more proper to have demonstrated the Viscera, &c. which are in the second Figure of this Table: But, for several Reasons, it would not have answered the Disposition of this Work so well; which it is not very material the Reader should be acquainted with.

### F I G. I.

1. **T**HE Cartilage of the Nose.
2. The External Carotid,
3. The Orbit of the Eye.

4. The



4. The Os Mala.
5. The Zygomatic Apophysis.
6. A Portion of the Temporal Bone.
7. The anterior Oblique Muscle of the Eye.
8. The Superior Maxilla.
9. The Palate Bones. [Here the Sockets are seen.]
10. A Portion of the Pterygoïdæus Externus.
11. A Portion of the Pterygoïdæus Internus.
12. A very strong aponeurotic Membrane, which seems in this Subject to be partly muscular.
13. The long Flexor of the Head.
14. Another Portion, or rather a lateral Flexor.
15. Part of the Jugular Vein cut off near its Entrance into the Cranium.
16. The transverse Apophysis of the Neck.
17. The Inter-transversales Muscles.
18. } The Scalenus Muscle.
18. }
19. A kind of Ligament which is spread on the Bodies of the cervical Vertebrae.
20. The Flexor Longus Colli.
- \* The Flexor Colli Brevis.
21. The Oesophagus cut.
22. The internal Carotid Artery.
23. A Branch of the Carotid Artery cut off.
24. The left Subclavian Artery, as it rises here immediately from the Aorta.
25. The Heart cut off from the Aorta.
- a The Vena Azygos.
26. The Oesophagæus Artery.
27. A Branch of the Carotid Artery cut off.
28. The Bronchial Artery.
- \*\*\* The Branches of the Cœliac Artery cut off.
29. The Axillary Artery.
30. A Branch of the Brachial Nerve.
31. The

31. The Subclavian Muscle.
32. The Infertion of the Supra-spinatus Scapulæ.
33. The Infertion of the Biceps and the Coraco-Brachialis.
34. The Subclavian Artery. [This Artery takes its Name as it passes over the Bones. For Instance; that Portion over the Os Humeri is called the Brachial or Humeral.]
35. The Brachiaëus Internus.
36. The Supinator Brevis.
37. The Radius Artery.
38. The Quadratus, or Pronator Brevis.
39. The Flexor Pollicis Longus.
40. The Profundus, or Perforatus Muscle.
41. The Division of the Brachial Artery.
42. }
42. } The Lumbricales Muscles.
42. }
42. }
43. The Metacarpus Muscle.
44. The Anti-thenar Muscle.
45. The right Subclavian Artery cut off.
46. The Intercoastal Vessels.
47. Part of the Diaphragm cut so far back, in order to represent its tendinous Portion.
48. The Coracoïd Apophysis.
49. The Acromion Apophysis.
50. A Portion of the Capsular Ligament.
51. The Os Pisiformis.
52. The Head of the Os Humeri.
53. The Internal Condyle.
54. The Os Humeri.
55. The Articulation of the Ulna with the Os Humeri.
56. The Infertion of the Brachiaëus Internus Muscle.
57. The Infertion of the Biceps.
58. The



58. The Ulna.
59. The Radius.
60. The Ligaments which connect the internal Surface of the Bones of the Hand.
61. The Indicator Muscle.
62. }  
62. }  
62. } The Inter-osseous Muscles.  
62. }  
62. }
63. The fourth Bone of the Metacarpus.
64. A Branch of the Brachial Artery which perforates the Inter-osseous Ligament.
65. The Epigastric Artery and Vein cut off.
66. The Arteries and Veins which go to the Bladder.
67. A Ramification of the Hypogastric Artery.
68. The Hepatic Vein cut off from the Liver.
69. The Hypogastric Artery and Vein cut off.
70. The Inferior Vena Cava.
71. The Perforation of the Diaphragm through which the Oesophagus passes.
72. [In this Place was intended to be shewn the tendinous Portion of the Diaphragm.]
73. The Emulgent or Renal Artery and Vein cut off.
74. The inferior Mesenteric Artery cut off.
75. The Bifurcation of the Aorta.
76. The Psoas Muscle, with several Rami of the dorsal and lumbar Nerves on it.
77. The Division of the Hypogastrica.
78. The Sacrum Artery and Vein.
79. The Crural Artery and Vein.
80. The Internal Iliacus Muscle.
81. The Quadratus Lumborum.
82. The internal Surface of the Muscles of the Back covered with their Membrane.
83. The Iliac Bone.

84. The Os Pubis cut off.
85. The Lumbar transverse Apophysis.
86. The Bladder cut open, to represent the two Apertures of the Vesiculæ Seminales and the small Foramina of the Prostate Gland.
87. Ramifications of some of the dorsal and lumbar Nerves and Arteries on the Oblique Muscle.
88. The Crural Artery cut off.
89. The Bifurcation of the Vena Cava.
90. The capsular Ligament of the Os Femoris.
91. The Obturator Externus.
92. Part of the Trochanter Minor.
93. Part of the Trochanter Major.
94. The Penis cut open, to represent the Corpus Cavernosum: Here are also seen, in the Ureters, several little Apertures thro' which mucilaginous Mucus is secreted, to prevent the Acrimony of the Urine.
95. The Glands of the Penis.
96. The Gracilis Muscle.
97. } The three Portions of the Triceps Muscles.
97. }
97. }
98. A Branch of the Crural Artery cut off.
99. The Os Sacrum.
100. The Os Femoris.
101. The Fibula.
102. The tendinous Expansion of the Muscles of the Leg, which form a kind of Capsula.
103. The Patella.
104. A Portion of the crural Ligaments of the Tibia and Os Femoris.
105. The inferior Ligament of the Patella.
- 105\*. The Os Calcis.
106. That of the Tibia.
- 106\*. The Os Astragalus.
107. The internal Mallæus, or Ankle.
108. The



- 108. The Os Scaphoïdes.
- 109. The Os Cuneiforme, 1st.
- 110. The 2d.
- 111. The Os Fibula.
- 112. The Os Cuneiforme, 3d.
- 113, &c. The Metatarfal Bones.
- 114, &c. The Phalanges of the Toes.
- 115. The external Tibial Artery.
- 116. The Extensor Brevis.
- 117. The Inter-ossei Muscles.
- 118. The Os Cuboïdes.

a. The Vena Azygos cut.

\*\*\* The Gastro-hepatic and Splenic Arteries cut off.

\*\* The Rami of Nerves coming out of the Os Sacrum, which form the Sciatic Nerve.

## F I G. II.

Gives a Demonstration of the Heart, with its capital Vessels, injected, which makes them appear somewhat larger than their natural Diameters are; and a Portion of the Cranium cut off, with the Neck shortened.

1. The internal Jugular Vein as it enters the Cranium, with several Branches cut off.

2. The Ramification of the Arteries and Veins which enter the Cranium. [These Veins communicate with the Sinuses of the Dura Mater.]

3. The right internal Carotid Artery as it enters the Cranium.

4. The Thyroid Gland.

4\*. The Trachea Arteria, with the Thyroid Artery and Vein.

5. The left Carotid Artery.

6. The Union of the Subclavian Vein with the Jugular.

7. The Aorta cut off, by which means we have a View of the posterior transversal Branch of the Pulmonary Artery into the Lungs.

8. A Branch of the Pulmonary Artery.

9. The superior Vena Cava.

10. The Right Auricle.

11. The Apex of the Heart.

12. The Pulmonary Artery.

13. A Ramification of the Vein and Artery of the Heart.

14. The anterior Ventricle of the Heart.

15, &c. The Lungs thrust backward.

16. The Pericardium cut.

17. The Subclavian Artery.

18. A Portion of the Diaphragm cut.

19. The Conjunction of the left Subclavian and Jugular Veins.

20. The Sublingual Nerve.

21. The Maxillary Gland.

*N. B.* We have taken no Notice of the Muscles of this Figure; they being explained elsewhere.

22. The right and left Diaphragmatic Nerve.

23. Part of the Cervical Artery.

24. The left Subclavian Vein cut off.

25. The Conjunction of both the Subclavian Veins with the Cava. [Here, in this Subject, terminates the Thyroid Vein,].

26. The Aperture of the Diaphragm through which the Oesophagus passes.

27. The Liver thrown back.

28. The Gall Bladder.

29. The Renal or Emulgent Vein.

30. The Cystic Duct.

31. The Hepatic Artery.

32. The Ductus Cholidochus cut off.
33. The Gastric Artery cut off.
34. The Splenic Artery cut off.
35. The superior Mesentery cut off.
36. The Renal or Emulgent Artery.
37. The Vessels of the Spleen cut off.
38. The Spleen.
39. The Vena Porta cut off.
40. The Left Kidney, which generally lies higher than the Right.
41. The Spermatic Vessels, which in this Subject are two.
42. The left Spermatic Vein.
43. The Aorta.
44. The inferior Mesenteric Artery.
45. The Bifurcation of the Aorta.
46. A Portion of the Hypogastric Vein.
47. The Sacrum Vessels.
48. The Right Kidney.
49. The Rectum.
50. A Portion of the Meso-colon.
51. The Vena Cava.
52. The Uterus.
53. The internal Os Tincæ.
54. The Hypogastric Artery.
55. A Branch which gives Ramifications to the Iliac, &c.
56. The same Artery, engraved by Mistake.
57. The Crural Artery.
58. The Ureter.
59. The Iliac Muscle.
60. The Psoas Muscle.
61. The Ligamentum Rotundum.
62. The Colon cut off.
63. The Vagina opened.
64. The Hypogastric Vein.
65. The Epigastric Vein cut off.
66. The Epigastric Artery.



## F I G. III.

Represents the Roof of the Mouth and the Uvula covered with the glandulous Membrane: Also the Larynx opened, here we see the Thoracic Duct which enters the right Subclavian Vein, instead of the left, without giving any Communications at all to it.

1. The Roof of the Mouth.
2. The Uvula.
3. The Subclavian Vein.
4. The internal Surface of the Lip.
5. The Larynx opened.
6. The Trachea Arteria cut and spread open.
7. A Portion of the Oesophagus, as it is under the Trachea Arteria.
8. The Internal Jugular.
9. The Pharynx.
10. The Tonsil Gland.
11. The Aperture of the Thyroid Cartilage.
12. The thoracic Duct, as it enters the Subclavian Vein.
13. The Vena Azygos.
14. The Thoracic Duct.
15. The Receptaculum Chyli.
16. A Portion of the Receptaculum Chyli before it enters the Diaphragm, which assumes the Name of Thoracic Duct.
17. A Branch of the Par Vagum.
18. The Intercoastal Artery and Vein.
19. A Portion of the Diaphragm cut off.
20. The Psoas and Nerves in Obscurity.
21. The Vena Azygos cut off. [Though the Vena Azygos is commonly called but a single Vein, yet here, in this Subject, are represented two

two very distinct ones. I intended in this Figure to trace the capital Branches of the Nerves which are distributed to the Intestines, &c. even to the Os Sacrum; but my Painter's Abilities could not execute them.]

F I G. IV.

Represents the Intestines out of the Abdomen, to give a View of the Ramifications of the Mesenteric Arteries and Veins, with a Portion of the Duplicature of the Peritonæum removed from between the Ramifications of the Arteries of the Mesentery.

1. The Stomach.
2. That Portion near the Pylorus.
3. The Fundus of the Stomach.
4. The Vasa Brevia.
5. The Spleen, with its Sanguiferous Vessels.
6. The Splenic Vein.
7. The Splenic Artery.
8. } The Colon cut off, by which means we
8. } have a View of the Semi-lunar Valves.
9. The Gastric Artery.
10. The Colon.
11. The Gastric Vein.
12. A Branch of an Artery and Vein which gives Ramifications to the Colon.
13. One of the capital Branches of the Mesenteric Artery.
14. The Beginning of the Jejunum.
15. The Curvature of the Duodenum.
16. The Vena Porta.
17. The Mesenteric Artery.
18. A Portion of the Jejunum.
19. The



19. The Beginning of the Colon.
20. The Ligament of the Cæcum.
21. The Cæcum.
- 22, &c. Some of the Mesenteric Glands.
23. The Intestinum Ilium depressed on the Drapery, therefore we have but a few in Sight.
24. The Intestinum Ilium.
25. The Termination of the Ilium in the Cæcum.
26. The Aperture of the Ilium which goes into the Cæcum. [Here the Cæcum is cut open with the Vermiformis, for the Inspection of the Valves.
27. A Portion of the Ilium.
28. A Portion of the Jejunum.
29. The Vermiformis cut open.

## F I G. V.

Represents the Roof of the Mouth, with the Muscles of the Palate and those of the Uvula.

1. The Incisores Teeth.
2. The Canini.
3. } The Molares.
4. }
5. The Dens Sapiientiæ.
6. The Palate.
7. A Portion of Constrictor of the Pharynx.
8. The Circumflexus Palati.
9. A Portion of the Pterygo-pharyngæus Muscle.
10. The Tongue.
11. The internal superior Part of the Pharynx.
12. The Tonsil Gland.



13. Part of the adjacent Muscles of the Pharynx.
14. The Membrane of the Pharynx which invests the Uvula.
15. The Sockets of the Teeth.
16. The Uvula Muscle.
17. The Levator of the moveable Palate.
18. The Palato-pharyngæus cut off.
19. The Levator Palati.

## F I G. VI.

Represents a preternatural Hymen of a Child about seven Years old.

1. The Prepuce.
  2. The Head of the Clitoris.
  3. The inferior Portion of the Clitoris.
  4. The Nymphæ.
  5. The Meatus Urinarius.
  6. Two Protuberances.
  7. The Labia Pudenda.
  8. The Entrance of the Vagina obstructed by the Hymen.
  9. The Duæ Lacunæ.
  10. A preternatural musculous Membrane.
- N. B.* This Figure is taken from HALLER'S first Fasciculus.

## F I G. VII.

Represents the Patella removed.



## Explanation of the THIRD TABLE.

### F I G. I.

Demonstrates on one Side the Parts as they lie immediately under the Teguments, and the opposite Side farther dissected, with some of the Parts removed, the same as in the FIRST TABLE.

- a. **A** Ramification of an Artery.
- B\*. Ramifications of the Occipital Vein.
- B. The Occipital Artery.
- c. A Branch of the Subclavian Artery.
- d. A Branch of the Sub-axillary Artery.
- e. The aponeurotic Membrane of the Extensor Digitorum.
- g. Branches of the Cutaneous Nerve.
- h. The Sciatic Nerve, the inferior Part of which, near 48, is termed Poplitæus, &c.
- i. Branches arising from the internal Iliac, called the external.
- kk. A Branch of the Cutaneus Nerve arising from the Sciatic.
- Lk. A Branch of the Poplitæus Nerve.
- m. The Sphincter Ani.
- [Near 4 B. is an uncommon fleshy Fibre on the occipital aponeurotic Membrane.]
- 4. The Temporal Muscles.
- 5. Some muscular Fibres called Muscles.
- 6. A Continuation of the Fibres from the Frontal Muscle.

7. A Portion of the Splenius Muscle.
8. The Occipital Muscle.
9. The Insertion of the Sterno-mastoidæus.
10. The Splenius.
11. The Elevator Scapulæ.
12. The Rhomboïdæus Muscle.
- 12\*. The Division of the Rhomboïdes.
13. The Trapezius.
14. The Latissimus Dorsi.
15. The Deltoïdes.
16. The aponeurotic Membrane which confines the Tendons of the Flexor Muscles commonly called the Angular Ligament.
17. The Supra-spinatus Scapulæ.
18. The Infra-spinatus.
- 18\*. The Teres Minor.
19. The Extensor Cubiti Brevis.
20. The Extensor Cubiti Longus.
21. The Extensor Cubiti Medius.
22. A Portion of the Brachiaëus Internus.
23. A Portion of the Biceps.
24. The Radialis Internus.
25. The Supinator Longus.
26. The Anconæus Minimus.
27. The Ulnaris Externus, or Extensor.
28. The Extensor Minimi Digiti Proprius.
29. The Extensor Digitorum Communis.
30. The Extensor Carpi, or Radialis Externus.
31. } The Extensors Pollicis Primus & Se-
32. } cundus.
33. The Adductor Indicis.
34. The Anti-thenar Muscle.
35. A Portion of the Obliquus Externus.
36. The Glutæus Minimus.
37. The Glutæus Medius.
38. The Geminus Superior.
39. The Sacro-sciatic Ligament.
40. A Portion of the Triceps.



41. The Quadratus Femoris,
  42. The Vastus Externus.
  43. The Biceps Femoris.
  44. The Semi-nervosus.
  45. The Semi-membranosus.
  46. The Gracilis.
  47. A Portion of the Semi-membranosus.
  48. The Plantaris Muscle.
  49. The Gastrocnemii Internus and Externus.
  50. The Solæus.
  51. The lateral Portion of the Solæus.
  52. The Peronæus Secundus.
  53. The Peronæus Primus.
  54. The Tendo Achillis.
  55. The Peronæus Posticus.
  56. A Portion of the Hypo-Thenar.
  57. The Insertion of the Peronæus Secundus.
  58. A Portion of the Extensor Brevis.
  59. The transverse Ligament.
  60. A Ligament of the Metatarsus.
  61. Part of the Extensor Proprius Minimi Digiti.
  62. The Poplitæus Vein.
- N. B. We have put no Cyphers nor Letters on the Veins of the left Side, which take their Names from the Parts whence they arise.

## F I G. II.

In this Figure the Cranium is sawed, and Part of the Cerebrum is removed, which gives a View of some of the Sinuses. The Neck and Back represent those Muscles subjacent to the preceding.

- a. The Elevator Palpebrarum.
- b. The Dura Mater, with Ramifications of its Arteries.
- c. The

- c. The Falx.
- d. The semi-lunar Sinus of the Falx.
- e. The longitudinal and lateral Sinuses.
- f. The Lachrymal Gland.
- g. Part of the Cerebrum.
- h. The Cranium sawed.
- i. The Complexus Minor.
  - 1. The Complexus Major Muscle.
  - 2. The Rectus Major.
  - 3. The Minor or lateral.
  - 4. The Obliquus Major.
  - 5. The Extensor Colli.
  - 6. The Complexus Major, with a Portion of it taken off.
  - 7. The Inter-spinales Colli Muscles.
  - 8. The Serratus Superior Posticus.
  - 9. The Transversalis Colli.
  - 10. The Extensor Colli Longus.
  - 11. The Longissimus Dorsi under its Fascia.
  - 12. The Serratus Inferior Posticus.
  - 13. The tendinous Insertion of the Sacro Lumbaris.
  - 14. The posterior Portion of the Obliquus Internus.
  - 15. That of the Transversalis.
  - 16. The superior Part of the Sacro Lumbaris removed, to demonstrate its Tendons in the Ribs, with those of the Longissimus Dorsi.
  - 17. The Longissimus Dorsi.
  - 18. A Portion of the Extensor Colli that lies under the Transversalis.
  - 19. The posterior Portion of the Serratus Anticus cut off from the Basis of the Scapula, with a Branch of an Artery from the Subclavian.
  - 20. The Intercostal Muscles.
  - 21. A Portion of the Glutæus Minimus.
  - 22. That of the Medius.
  - 23. The transverse Spinales Dorsi.
    - i. The Membrane which invests the Extensor of the Back,

\* The

\* The tendinous Parts of the Sacro-Lumbares and Longissimus Dorfi torn away, to demonstrate their musculous Fibres.

### F I G. III.

Represents the Sole of the Foot.

- a. The aponeurotic Membrane torn away.
- 1. The Flexor Digitorum Pedis Brevis.
- 2. The Thenar.
- 3. The Hypo-Thenar.
- 4. The Metatarsus.
- 5. The Flexor Pollicis Brevis.
- 6. The transverse Ligament of the Toes. [Here we have not cyphered the tendinous Parts of the Flexor Brevis and Longus of the Toes, nor the Nerves, as they have no particular Names; but assume those of the Parts they pass by or on.]

### F I G. IV.

In this Figure we have sawed the Cranium horizontally, and opened the Pharynx and removed several Parts, in order to give a posterior View of the Viscera, &c. as they lie in their natural Situation, as near as possibly we could. This Figure, according to the Disposition of the Work, should have been in the last TABLE; and the fifth Figure in the last TABLE should have been here; as giving a previous Demonstration of the Parts: But it is a Mistake of the Engraver.

- a. The Corpora Striata.
- b. The cortical Portion of the Cerebrum.
- c. The Thalamus Optic Nerves.
- d. The Nates.

e. The



- e. The Beginning of the Medulla Oblongata.
- f. The Medulla Spinalis cut off.
- h. The Maxilla.
- i. The Epiglottis.
- k. The Oesophagus opened.
- l. The Oesophagus cut off.
- m. The Trachea Arteria.
- n. The Peneal Gland.
- o. The Anus.
- p. The Vulva.
- q. The Testes.
1. The Pharynx opened.
2. } The Muscles of the Pharynx cut.
3. }
4. The Vas Deferens on this Side of the Vesicula Seminales cut open.
5. The Vesicula Seminales.
6. The Renal Glands.
7. A Branch of the Carotid Artery cut off.
8. The Carotid.
9. The Cervical Artery.
10. The Aorta cut off.
11. The Subclavian Artery.
12. The Pulmonary Artery cut off.
13. The right Trunk of the Pulmonary Artery.
14. Part of the left Subclavian Vein.
15. The Cavity of the Thorax.
16. The Trachea Arteria ~~opened~~.
17. The Heart.
18. A Branch of the Pulmonary Vein.
- 18\*. A Portion of the Pericardium.
19. The Splenic and Pancreatic Arteries.
20. The Pulmonary Vein cut ~~open~~.
- 20\*. The Pulmonary Sinus ~~and Heart opened,~~  
~~with an intent to demonstrate its pulmonary Ven-~~  
~~tricles.~~
21. The Vena Cava. [It is proper to observe here, that the Vena Cava appears at a small Distance from the Heart, on account of a Portion of the Diaphragm cut off.
22. The

22. The superior Lobe of the Lungs.
23. The Inferior.
24. The Diaphragm cut, and raised from the Liver.
25. The Liver.
26. The Stomach.
27. The Spleen.
28. The Curvature of the inferior Orifice of the Stomach.
29. The inferior Aorta cut off.
30. The left Lobe of the Lungs cut off.
31. The Renal Artery.
32. The Kidney.
33. The Pelvis of the Kidneys.
34. The Kidney cut open.
- 34\*. The Rectum, with the inferior Portion laid aside.
35. The Colon.
36. The Beginning of the Colon.
37. The Detrusor Urinæ Muscle.
38. The inferior Portion of the Ureter.
39. The Prostate Gland.
40. A Portion of the right Auricle of the Heart.
41. The Tubuli Urinæ.
42. The Obturator Internus.
43. A posterior Portion of the Os Ilium cut off.
44. The Erector Penis.
45. The Accelerator Urinæ.
46. The Urethra.
47. The Vena Cava Inferior cut off.
48. The Hæmorrhoidal Artery.

*N. B.* It is very difficult to represent the Viscera (~~posteriorly~~) exactly in their natural Situation. As no Anatomist (that I know of) has yet demonstrated them altogether ~~posteriorly~~; therefore whatever little Variation there may be in the Situation of the Parts, it is to be hoped the Reader will pardon it.

FIG.

F I G. V.

This Figure represents the Anus as it appears immediately after the Skin is removed.

- a. The Elevator Ani.
- b. A Continuation of the Cutis into the Anus.
- c. } Some muscular Fibres divided from the cel-
- e. } lulous Membrane.

F I G. VI.

Represents the Cavity of the Cranium lined with the Dura Mater.

- a a. The Frontal Sinuses.
- b. The Os Ethmoides.
- c. The Carotid Artery.
- d. The Pituitary Glands.
- e. The fifth Pair of Nerves.
- f. The sixth Pair.
- g. The seventh Pair, with the fifth separated from the sixth.
- h. The seventh Pair.
- i. The first Branch of the eighth Pair.
- k. The second Branch.
- l. The Dura Mater folded, which suspends the Cerebrum, and prevents its pressing on the Cerebellum.
- m m. The lateral Sinuses.
- n n. The Cavity where the Cerebellum is lodged.
- o. The Optic Nerve.
- i. } The Globe of the Eye.
- i. }

F

2. The



- 2. } The Oblique Muscle of the Eye.
- 2. }
- 3. The Optic Nerve.
- 3\*. }
- 4. } The Recti Muscles.
- 5. }
- 6. A Portion of the Lachrymal Gland.
- 7. The Rectus Muscle.

## F I G. VII.

Represents the Basis of the Brain invested by  
the Pia Mater.

- a a. The Olfactory Nerves.
- B B. The Optic.
- c. A Portion of the Pia Mater which commu-  
nicates with the third Ventricle.
- d. The third Pair of Nerves.
- e. The fourth Pair.
- f. The fifth Pair.
- g. The sixth Pair.
- h. The hard and soft Portions of a Nerve.
- i. The eighth Pair of Nerves.
- k. The Corpora Olivaria.
- l. The ninth Pair.
- m. The Anastomoses of the Cervical Artery.
- n. The Corpora Pyramidalia.
- o. The Medulla Spinalis cut off.
- p. The Cerebellum.
- q. The Cerebrum.



## Explanation of the FOURTH TABLE.

### F I G. I.

1. } **T** H E Parietal Bones.  
 1. } 2. The Sagittal Suture.  
 3. The Lamboïdal Suture.  
 4. The Occipital Bone.  
 5. The Rectus Major Muscle.  
 6. The Minor.  
 7. The Transversalis Muscle.  
 8. The lateral or Oblique Muscle.  
 9. The Mastoïd Process.  
 10. The Atlas.  
 11, &c. } The transverse Processes of the Cer-  
 11, } vical Vertebrae.  
 12, &c. } The Inter-spinales Muscles.  
 12, }  
 13. The Extensor Colli.  
 14. The Extensor Dorsi.  
 15, &c. The Sacro-lumbaris thrown back on  
 the Ribs.  
 16, &c. The Spino-transversales Muscles.  
 17. The Elevatores Costarum.  
 18. The Quadratus Lumborum.  
 19. The Inter-vertebral Muscles.  
 20. The Inter-transversales Muscles.  
 21. The tendinous Parts of the Longissimus  
 Dorsi and Sacro-Lumbaris.  
 22. The Spine of the Scapula.  
 23. The Scapula.  
 24. The Articulation of the Acromion Process  
 with the Clavicula.

25. The Basis of the Scapula.
26. The Os Humeri.
27. The external Condyle.
28. The internal one.
29. The Head of the Ulna, commonly called the Olecranon Process.
30. The Ulna.
31. The Radius.
32. The Artery which passes between the Inter-  
osseous Ligament.
33. The metacarpal Bones, at the Extremities  
of which are the Phalanges.
34. The external Scapular Artery.
35. The Head of the Os Humeri, invested by  
its Capsula in the glenoid Cavity of the Scapula.
36. Also the Os Humeri and the Cubitus in-  
vested in the Capsula.
37. The Extensor Pollicis Primus. [I think  
this Muscle is a true Supinator,]
38. The Extensor Pollicis Secundus.
39. } The Extensores Carpi cut off.
39. }
40. The Indicator.
41. A Portion of a Bone of the Carpus under  
the Ligament.
42. The Anti-Thenar,
- 43, &c. } The Inter-ossæous Muscles.
- 43, }
44. The Iliac Bone.
45. The Glutæus Minimus Muscle.
46. The Os Coccygis.
47. The Coccygæus Muscle.
48. The Elevator Ani.
49. The muscular Portion of the Anus.
50. The Gemini Muscles.
51. The Obturator Internus.
52. The Sacro-sciatic Nerve cut off.
53. Ramifications of the external Iliac Artery.
54. The



54. The Gemini Superior and Inferior separated from the Obturator Internus, and the Obturator cut. [Here we have a View of the internal Tendons.]

55. The Trochanter Minor.

56. The Trochanter Major.

57. A posterior View of the Triceps.

58. Its Division where a Branch of the inferior Crural Artery passes.

59. A Portion of the Vastus Externus.

60. The Poplitæus Artery.

61. The Peronæus Posticus.

62. The Tendon of the lateral Peronæus.

63. The Flexor Digitorum Pedis Longus.

64. The Flexor Pollicis Pedis Longus.

65. A Ramification of a Nerve.

66. That of the Artery.

67. A Portion of the Para-Thenar.

68. The Articulation of the Os Femoris with the Tibia, and invested in its Capsula.

69. The Metatarsus Muscle.

70. The Flexor Accessorius Muscle.

71. The inferior Surface of the Os Calcis.

72. The Linea Aspera Femoris.

73. The Internal Condyle.

74. The External.

75. The Crucial Ligament.

76. The Poplitæus Artery cut off.

77. Its Division into two Portions; one called Tibialis Posticus, the other Peronæus Posticus.

78. The Ligament of the Tarsus.

79. The Os Calcis.

80. The Os Cuboïdes.

81. One of the Offa Cuneiformia.

82. The Peronæus.

83. The Obturator Internus cut off.

a. Os Scaphoïdes.

b. Os Lunare.

c. The

- c. Os Cuneiforme.
- d. Os Trapezium.
- e. Os Unciform.
- f. Os Magnum.
- g. Os Trapezoïdes.

## F I G. II.

- 1. Os Calcis.
- 2. The Ligament of the Foot.
- 3. The Transversalis Pedis.
- 4. The Anti-Thenar.
- 5, &c. The Lumbricales.

## F I G. III.

Represents a posterior View of the Spine,  
Ribs, and Pelvis, after the Muscles are re-  
moved.

- 1. The odontoïd Apophysis of the second Cer-  
vical Vertebra.
- 2. } The posterior or ringed Portion of the At-  
2. } las, or first Vertebra.
- 3. } The articular Cavity of this Vertebra, with  
3. } the Os Occipitis.
- 4, &c. The six transverse Apophyses of the  
Cervical Vertebrae.
- 5. The Spinal Apophyses.
- 6. The Bifurcation of the second Spinal Apo-  
physis.
- 7. } The twelve Dorsal Vertebrae.
- 7. }
- 8. The Body or spongy Part of the Vertebrae.
- 9. } The Lumbar Vertebrae.
- 9. }
- 10, &c. The transverse Apophyses of the Lum-  
bar Vertebrae.



11. The Inter-cartilage of the Vertebrae.
12. } The Ribs.
12. }
13. The Spinal Dorsal Vertebrae.
14. The Os Sacrum.
15. The Os Coccygis.
16. The Ischium.
17. The Ilium.
18. The posterior Tuberosity of the Acetabulum Cavity.
19. The posterior Apertures of the Os Sacrum.
20. The Space between the Os Sacrum and the last Lumbar Vertebra.
21. The oblique or articular Apophyses of the Vertebrae.
22. The Articulation of the Vertebrae with the Ribs.

*N. B.* We have not put Cyphers on all the transverse nor spinal Apophyses, but only in two Places; taking it for granted, that the rest are in such Order, that they may easily be understood.

## F I G. IV.

Represents the anterior Portion of the Spine cut away, to demonstrate one Half of the Medulla Spinalis as it is invested in the Continuation of the Dura Mater, and the other Half as it lies under the Pia Mater.

1. The Dura Mater which invests the Medulla Spinalis.
2. Part of the Dura Mater removed, which shews the nervous Filaments as they are connected in the Pia Mater.
3. The Cervical Nerves, invested in the Dura Mater, cut off near their Ganglion.
4. Part



- 4. } Part of the Lumbar and Sacrum Nerves.
  - 4. }
  - 5. The Extremity of the Os Sacrum and Coccygis spread.
  - 6. }
  - 6. } A Portion of the Vertebra cut off.
- N. B.* It is proper to observe here, that as the Nerves assume their Names from the Division, according to what Portion of the Bones of the Spine they pass, &c. Therefore we thought it needless to put any more Cyphers here.

## F I G. V.

Gives a posterior View of the Contents of the Thorax, Abdomen, and Pelvis.

- 1. The Oesophagus, with a Portion cut off.
- 2. A Portion of the Trachea Arteria.
- 3. The Vena Azygos cut off.
- 4. The Aorta cut off.
- 5. The inferior Portion of the Aorta as it passes under the Appendices of the Diaphragm.
- 6. The Aperture of the Cœliac Artery.
- 6\*. The lymphatic Glands of the Lungs.
- 7. A Portion of the Pulmonary Vein.
- 8. Ramifications of the Par Vagum which form the Pulmonary Plexus.
- 9. The lymphatic Glands which are distributed among the Bronchials.
- 10. The posterior Lobes of the Lungs.
- 11. A Portion of the Lungs raised, in order to shew the tendinous Parts of the Diaphragm.
- 12. The tendinous Parts of the Diaphragm.
- 13. The Appendices of the Diaphragm.
- 14. The Inferior Aorta.
- 15. The Bifurcation of the inferior Vena Cava.
- 16. The

16. The Kidneys invested in the Peritonæum.
17. The Ureters.
18. The Spermatic Vessels.
19. The posterior Surface of a Portion of the Colon.
20. The Rectum.
21. The inferior Portion of the Rectum cut off, and removed sideways.
22. The posterior Surface of the Cæcum.
23. The Ovaries raised up.
24. A Portion of the large Ligament torn from the Ovaries.
25. The large Ligament.
26. A Portion of the Iliac and Obturator Internus Muscles.
27. A Portion of the Ilium cut off.
28. The Fundus of the Uterus raised up and opened.
29. The sanguiferous Vessels which supply the Vagina.
30. The Entrance of the Uterus.
31. The Vagina spread open. [Here we see the Rugæ of the Vagina.]
32. The Clitoris. [This Portion is entirely brought back from the anterior Surface of the Os Pubis.
33. The Entrance of the Neck of the Uterus opened.
34. The Orifice of the Urinary Passage.

## F I G. VI.

Represents the posterior Part of the Pharynx, with the Blood Vessels and Lymphatic Glands.

1. A Portion of the Pharynx cut off from the Occipital Bone.

G

2. A

2. A Lymphatic Gland.
  3. Another Lymphatic, which accompanies the external Jugular.
  4. The Jugular cut off.
  5. The Carotid cut off.
  6. The Thyroid Artery.
  7. The Thyroid Gland.
  8. The Oesophagus cut off.
  9. The Par Vagum.
  10. The Direction of the Fibres of the Oesophagus.
  11. Ramifications of Arteries from the Carotid.
- N. B. It is proper to observe, that the lymphatic Glands are considerably larger here than they are commonly.

## F I G. VII.

Represents the Larynx and Thyroid Cartilage spread open.

1. The Epiglottis.
2. The Thyroid Cartilage spread open.

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\* \* \* *If these TABLES meet with Encouragement, I propose publishing, in Octavo, several detached Pieces, being a Sequel to the HUMAN STRUCTURE, more minutely demonstrated than could be done (unitedly) even in these large TABLES; and which shall come within the Compass of a Pamphlet.*



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